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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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6. In a slight swing of the trail to the right (see attachment) are the clubhouse and the administration building, which measures about 35 m x 12 m and is level with the ground. Opposite the clubhouse on the righthand side of the trail is a small light control station, where the apparatus for lighting the entire complex is located.
7. Following the trail, one comes to some finished and some as yet unfinished dwelling units. The trail ends in front of the newly built transformer and control station, which apparently is to shelter the transmitting station as well. The two-storied, 60 m long building was still not furnished in March 1948. Directly behind it is a machine house, which also was waiting for its furnishings.
8. Turning back to the entrance and going back in the direction of PW camp no. 7195/4, one comes to a row of small buildings: food magazine, carpentry, and a new building the definition of which was unknown to the source. Scattered over a large region between the buildings at the entrance of the airfield and the transmitting station, about 120 antenna masts have been erected. These masts reach a height of about 30 m. and somewhat higher; they are made from peeled tree trunks and are clamped together with iron bands. They stand in concrete sockets which have been sunk in the earth because the region of the airfield is generally marshy. In order to give the necessary firmness around the masts, they have been braced with wire ropes which are fastened to braces and bundles of stakes which have been anchored into the ground. No additional antenna masts were built up to the time of the source's departure in March 1948.
9. From Kaunas to the transformer and control station, a high tension power line has been laid underground at a depth of about 80 cm. It runs through the area of the former airdrome along the righthand side of the trail to the control station. An above-ground power line from Kaunas supplies the region with the necessary lighting current. (See attachment.)
10. In the early part of 1946, 500 PWs were employed on the construction work; in 1947, the number of PWs working in Liusbergis decreased to about 300. At the time of the source's departure in March 1948, only about 80 PWs remained on the project. About 20 Soviet inspectors, technical force, and administrative personnel were there also. The work was almost entirely done in one shift, although the length of it was often very extended. Only 10 or 15 men have been used for night work from time to time for urgent reasons.

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